

Hospital initiated prescription of psychotropic medication for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia

Spotlight Audit 2019

Online Appendices:

1. Patients in the sample
2. Demographics by medication class

1. Patients in the sample

	All patients Spotlight audit (N=1575)	Patients with new psychotropic prescriptions Spotlight audit (N=261)	NAD Round 4 comparison data (N=9782)
Up to 65 years	4% (61)	7% (18)	2% (228)
66 – 80 years	29% (462)	33% (87)	24% (2386)
81 – 100 years	67% (1051)	58% (156)	73% (7146)
101-108	-	-	0.2% (19)
Unknown	0% (1)	-	0% (3)
Range	46 - 99	46-98	19 - 105
Mean	83	81	84
Gender			
Female	57% (890)	48% (124)	59% (5728)
Male	43% (681)	53% (137)	41% (4054)
Non-binary/other	0% (2)	-	N/A
Unknown/not documented	0% (2)	-	N/A
Ethnicity			
White background	85% (1330)	82% (214)	81% (7898)
Mixed background	1% (8)	1% (2)	0% (14)
Asian background	2% (37)	2% (4)	3% (245)
Black background	1% (15)	1% (2)	2% (150)
Other	1% (14)	-	2% (201)
Unknown/not documented	11% (171)	15% (39)	13% (1274)
First language			
English	80% (1253)	75% (196)	78% (7602)
Welsh	-	-	1% (62)
Other European language	1% (13)	1% (3)	1% (77)
Asian language	1% (21)	-	2% (169)
Other	1% (8)	1% (2)	1% (70)
Unknown/not documented	18% (280)	23% (60)	18% (1802)
Speciality of the ward patients spent the longest time in			
Cardiology	2% (34)	2% (4)	3% (250)
Care of the elderly	43% (681)	49% (128)	43% (4184)
General medical	28% (441)	27% (70)	23% (2239)
Orthopaedics	6% (100)	5% (12)	9% (881)
Stroke	3% (54)	4% (11)	4% (417)
Surgical	7% (110)	5% (14)	5% (520)
Other medical	7% (105)	4% (11)	9% (829)
Other	3% (46)	4% (10)	5% (462)
Unknown	0% (3)	0% (1)	N/A
Primary diagnosis/cause of admission			
Brain/neurological/head injury/headache	4% (56)	6% (15)	3% (238)
Cancer	0% (7)	0% (1)	1% (70)

	All patients Spotlight audit (N=1575)	Patients with new psychotropic prescriptions Spotlight audit (N=261)	NAD Round 4 comparison data (N=9782)
Cardiac/vascular/chest pain	5% (72)	3% (8)	6% (628)
Dehydration/nutrition	2% (37)	2% (6)	1% (134)
Delirium/confusion/cognitive impairment	8% (130)	15% (38)	6% (604)
Dementia	2% (31)	2% (6)	2% (160)
Endocrine/metabolic condition	1% (12)	2% (4)	2% (146)
Fall	17% (265)	20% (51)	15% (1449)
Fracture/dislocation	5% (77)	3% (9)	2% (184)
Gastrointestinal	5% (80)	4% (10)	5% (442)
Haematology	1% (9)	-	2% (143)
Hepatology/liver related	0% (5)	0% (1)	1% (92)
Hip fracture/dislocation	2% (34)	1% (3)	6% (627)
Impaired consciousness/reduced responsiveness/drowsiness	4% (55)	3% (7)	2% (166)
Pain/swelling	2% (29)	2% (4)	2% (177)
Psychiatric/psychological/behavioural problems	1% (8)	2% (4)	0% (32)
Respiratory	20% (321)	12% (31)	19% (1861)
Sepsis	5% (73)	6% (15)	6% (586)
Skin problems/lacerations/lesions	2% (23)	1% (2)	2% (202)
Stroke or related	3% (48)	3% (8)	3% (316)
Surgical/non-surgical procedure	2% (36)	2% (4)	1% (50)
Urinary/urogenital/renal	7% (114)	8% (20)	9% (849)
Unable to cope/frailty	2% (23)	3% (7)	2% (172)
Other	2% (27)	3% (7)	4% (395)
Unknown/not documented	0% (3)	-	1% (59)
Delirium noted as part of the admitting condition			
Yes	26% (413)	33% (85)	N/A
No	74% (1162)	67% (176)	
Delirium noted to occur during the admission			
Yes	26% (414)	39% (102)	N/A
No	74% (1161)	61% (159)	
Subtype of dementia			
Alzheimer's Disease	40% (630)	32% (83)	N/A
Dementia in Parkinson's disease	2% (34)	3% (7)	
Fronto-temporal or Lewy bodies	3% (50)	2% (6)	
Vascular Dementia	22% (344)	24% (62)	
Unspecified	19% (296)	21% (54)	
Other	2% (35)	5% (12)	
Unknown/not documented	12% (186)	14% (37)	
Mixed/atypical dementia <i>(only asked if selected Alzheimer's disease for subtype of dementia)</i>			
Yes	16% (99)	28% (23)	N/A
No	84% (531)	72% (60)	

	All patients Spotlight audit (N=1575)	Patients with new psychotropic prescriptions Spotlight audit (N=261)	NAD Round 4 comparison data (N=9782)
Any other ICD 10 (psychiatric) diagnosis indicated in admitting information (<i>patients can have more than one</i>)			
Bipolar disorder	1% (21)	2% (6)	N/A
Depression	13% (208)	9% (24)	
Delirium	8% (129)	12% (30)	
Learning disability	0% (7)	0% (1)	
Neurotic/stress related/somatoform (including anxiety)	3% (42)	4% (11)	
Psychotic depression	0% (7)	N/A	
Schizophrenia spectrum	2% (24)	1% (3)	
Substance/alcohol misuse disorders	3% (39)	8% (20)	
Other	2% (23)	2% (6)	
None	72% (1129)	67% (175)	
Patients who:			
Died whilst in hospital	2% (31)	4% (11)	11% (1100)
Self-discharged from hospital [†]	0% (4)	0% (1)	0% (15)
Marked as fast track discharge/discharge to assess/transfer to assess/expedited with family agreement for recorded reasons [†]	3% (39)	7% (18)	7% (597)
Length of stay in hospital			
1 – 10 days (*2-10 days R4)	60% (946)	43% (112)	48% (4662)
11 – 20 days	20% (318)	20% (52)	26% (2523)
21 – 30 days	8% (130)	10% (25)	12% (1127)
31 – 40 days	5% (77)	7% (19)	6% (613)
41 – 50 days	2% (36)	6% (15)	3% (319)
51 – 60 days	2% (24)	4% (10)	2% (212)
61 – 70 days	1% (18)	4% (10)	1% (134)
71 – 80 days	0% (7)	2% (4)	1% (70)
81 – 90 days	0% (5)	0% (1)	1% (46)
91 and above	1% (12)	3% (8)	1% (76)
Unknown	0% (2)	2% (5)	N/A
Range	1 - 387	1-387	3 - 391
Median	8	14	11
Place of residence prior to admission			
Carer's/family member's home	6% (86)	5% (14)	1% (138)
Intermediate care	0% (6)	N/A	1% (73)
Long stay care	2% (24)	2% (4)	0.2% (23)
Nursing home	17% (270)	18% (46)	18% (1775)
Own home	55% (870)	57% (148)	59% (5776)
Palliative care	N/A	N/A	0% (3)
Psychiatric ward	1% (15)	2% (5)	0.5% (46)

	All patients Spotlight audit (N=1575)	Patients with new psychotropic prescriptions Spotlight audit (N=261)	NAD Round 4 comparison data (N=9782)
Rehabilitation	1% (11)	1% (3)	0% (31)
Residential care	17% (263)	13% (35)	20% (1753)
Respite care	1% (13)	2% (5)	1% (74)
Transfer from another hospital	1% (12)	0% (1)	1% (90)
Unknown/not documented	0% (5)	N/A	N/A
Place of residence after discharge†			
Carer's/family member's home	5% (75)	4% (11)	1% (114)
Intermediate care	2% (34)	3% (7)	4% (373)
Long stay care	2% (26)	1% (3)	0% (27)
Nursing home	22% (349)	28% (72)	26% (2241)
Own home	41% (651)	36% (93)	42% (3648)
Palliative care	N/A	N/A	1% (51)
Psychiatric ward	1% (18)	3% (9)	1% (51)
Rehabilitation	2% (37)	2% (5)	2% (135)
Residential care	20% (308)	16% (43)	20% (1723)
Respite care	1% (15)	1% (2)	2% (134)
Transfer to another hospital	2% (26)	1% (3)	2% (185)
Unknown/not documented	0% (5)	1% (2)	N/A

†Excludes patients who died in hospital

2. Additional demographic analysis

The information below show breakdowns of the following demographic information for **new prescriptions**:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnicity

17% (261/1575) of patients received a new prescription of a psychotropic medication, during admission and/or on discharge (total 358 prescriptions).

Age

Table 1 Age of patients who received new prescriptions

Age	Antipsychotics (n=79)	Hypnotics and anxiolytics (n=151)	Antidepressants (n=54)	Dementia medication (n=40)	Anticonvulsants as mood stabilisers (n=8)
Up to 65 years	4% (3)	11% (17)	-	5% (2)	-
66-80 years	29% (23)	35% (53)	33% (18)	33% (13)	50% (4)
81-100 years	67% (53)	54% (81)	67% (36)	63% (25)	50% (4)

Gender

Table 2 Gender of patients who received new prescriptions

Gender	Antipsychotics (n=79)	Hypnotics and anxiolytics (n=151)	Antidepressants (n=54)	Dementia medications (n=40)	Anticonvulsants as mood stabilisers (n=8)
Female	46% (37)	46% (69)	59% (32)	55% (22)	25% (2)
Male	53% (42)	54% (82)	41% (22)	45% (18)	75% (6)

Ethnicity

13% (8/60) of patients in total received a new prescription during admission with a documented ethnicity of black, Asian or mixed combined, compared with 16% (214/1330) of patients with a documented ethnicity of white. We were unable to further analyse any effect of ethnicity on receiving a new prescription of psychotropic medication.